

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 90

MR. QUAY EXPLAINS

No Slighting Reference to Speaker Reed.

Liberal Concessions Made For the West.

Baker, of New York, Causes a Stir in the House With One of Dana's Editorials.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock and took up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Quay made a personal explanation as to some remarks attributed to him in the report of the Republican caucus last night. He had been represented as saying he did not wish to have Southern members of the House of Representatives yelping at his knees, urged on by the Speaker. He had made no such remark and made no reflection on that distinguished presiding officer of the other branch of Congress.

Mr. Frye moved to proceed with the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Edmunds demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Frye said he should ask the Senate to remain in session until the bill was finished. Among the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was one of \$500,000 for an entrance to the Galveston, Texas, harbor.

Among other amendments reported by the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the Senate were the following: Inserting a provision for a commission to determine the best location for a deep water harbor on the Pacific Coast; inserting a provision for a like commission to examine the harbor at Port Orford, Or., for a harbor of refuge. Increasing the appropriation for a canal at the Cascades, Oregon, from \$400,000 to \$450,000; for the mouth of Columbia river, Oregon, from \$425,000 to \$500,000; for lower Willamette and Columbia rivers in front of and below Portland, Oregon, from \$80,000 to \$100,000; for Cowlitz river, Washington, from \$400,000 to \$800,000 and for the Columbia river from the head of Rock Island rapids to the foot of Priest rapids, Washington, from \$60,000 to \$75,000, of which \$10,000 may be used for the survey from the international boundary to Rock Island rapids. Inserting a provision for a board of three engineer officers of the army to select and survey the location of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lakes Union, Lash and Iamathish with Puget Sound. Section four (giving the Secretary of War authority to require the alteration of railroad bridges over navigable waters, when they are an obstruction to navigation) was after some after modifications were made, agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The House proceeded to a consideration of the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. After considerable debate, in which Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs for conference, the report was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the McKay bill, the question being on its reference to the Committee on Claims. This was rejected.

Pending further consideration of the McKay bill, Mr. Cannon, by unanimous consent, called up the joint resolution providing that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for aid of the Mississippi flood sufferers be used to aid the destitute persons in Oklahoma. After the adoption of an amendment providing that the money shall be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, the joint resolution passed. A vote was then taken on the passage of the McKay resolution which resulted: Yeas 50, Nays 50. No quorum, and a call of the House was ordered, but failed to develop a quorum. Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest all absent members.

Mr. Baker, from New York, created some little excitement by offering a substitute for the resolution, citing an editorial appearing in the New York Sun of this morning, upon the declaration of Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, that this (Washington) is no place for a campaign, "etc. Scarcely had the Clerk begun to read the preamble when it was interrupted by protests from both sides of the House. Mr. Baker declined to accept the Speaker's suggestion that he withdraw it, but he finally withdrew the preamble. In spite of the protests the resolution was read. It revokes all leaves of absence, except those granted for illness, or to Roger Q. Mills and others engaged by him in an educational campaign.

The Speaker, disregarding entirely Mr. Baker's resolution, put the question on Mr. Thomas' resolution and dilatory tactics were resorted to until 5 o'clock, when the House took a recess. The evening session will be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session 126 private pension bills were passed and the House adjourned until tomorrow.

An Uncalled For Strike.

CHICAGO, July 15.—All switchmen on the Wabash Railroad struck this afternoon, completely tying up the line. Pay day is the fifteenth of the month and as the paymaster did not appear today the men quit. The paymaster will be here on Saturday.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS.

Minor Happenings Not Recorded in the Regular Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Mr. Coswell, of Wisconsin, today presented in the House a resolution providing that on Tuesday, August 19th instant, the House shall proceed to the consideration of the Senate Direct Tax bill and at 4 o'clock that day the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, and the pending amendments,

if any, shall be referred to the committee on rules.

The Senate committee on appropriations today completed consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill and reported it to the Senate with a number of amendments, which, with one exception, do not largely increase the bill as it came from the House. This exception is a provision for the payment of French spoliation claims aggregating \$1,230,688.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury Department is Offered Seven Hundred Thousand Ounces.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The amount of silver offered the Treasury Department today was 704,000 ounces of which 417,000 was accepted. The Directors of the mint refused to give the prices paid, but they are known to be more than \$1.14. The silver purchased is for delivery at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

As a result of the correspondence with Secretary Windom it was announced this afternoon that today's offers for the sale of silver were at rates ranging from \$1.14 to \$1.15 1/2 and the Department accepted all offers at prices below \$1.15. It is now understood that hereafter the same publicity will be given the Government's silver transactions as is now given to its bond operations.

Suicide of a San Franciscan.

Boston, August 15.—L. A. Herstein, of San Francisco, was found dead in his room at the United States hotel, this afternoon, from an overdose of morphine taken, it is supposed, with suicidal intent.

SEEKS DIVORCE.

The Long Looked For Separation of Dixie and His Wife.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Mrs. Ida J. Dixie has instituted suit in the Supreme Court for limited divorce from Henry E. Dixie, the comedian, on the ground of neglect and non-support. The couple were married June 2, 1878, and have two children. Her complaint asks separation from his bed and board and suitable allowance for herself and children.

Strike in Australia.

MELBOURNE, August 15.—Marine officers here have decided to strike. There is paralysis of the shipping trade consequent upon the strike. The movement extends to Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and other ports.

WANTS TO KNOW

ABOUT THE SEAL FISHERIES' CORRESPONDENCE.

Pertinent Questions Asked of Salisbury's Government in the House of Commons—Excuses Given for Delay.

LONDON, August 15.—In the Commons tonight Alexander Staveley Hall questioned the government regarding the position of the Behring Sea negotiations. He said that careful inquiry on the spot had satisfied him that the methods by which British vessels conducted their fishing led to no undue waste of seal life. It was not the case that female seals were recklessly slain.

Mr. Ferguson, speaking for the government, said that no adequate judgment could be formed on the negotiations or on the diplomatic correspondence on the subject until the House possessed Salisbury's final reply which could not be put upon the table until it had been presented to the United States Secretary of State, when the whole correspondence could be published. He believed the House would be satisfied with the spirit and manner in which the negotiations had been conducted on the side of the British government. The aim of Salisbury's action had been to establish a close time for seals by international arrangement and at the same time to prevent further seizure of British vessels and secure compensation for the seizures already made. The remarks of the Under Foreign Secretary of State were received with marks of approval.

PINKERTON'S MEN.

ENGAGING RECRUITS IN NEW YORK CITY.

They Are Sent Out To Guard the Property of the New York Central Railroad.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Pinkerton is still recruiting men to guard the property of the New York Central Railroad. Every applicant is personally examined by Bob Pinkerton. The successful applicant must be at least five feet eight inches tall and men of robust build are preferred. Pay, \$15 a week, with board and lodging while on active duty, and half pay when not actively engaged. Fully fifty recruits were engaged today. They were taken in a round about way to the rear of the Grand Central depot. The destination of this company was West Albany. They were a tough looking lot of men who would make a bad fight if they got into a conflict.

Before starting them Pinkerton made an address. "Now you are sent out to kill people," he said, "but if your lives are in danger you know what to do. You must not go out expecting a picnic, because there will be hard work and long hours. You will hardly be able to get boarding houses but we'll feed you and take care of you. Obey the orders of your captain and you'll get your pay."

Cholera in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.—Five persons died at Nicoloff from a disease supposed to be Asiatic cholera.

Heavy Rains in the North.

HOLBROOK, A. T., August 15.—There have been heavy rains all over this section of the Territory, causing washouts and delaying trains.

THE AMERICAN HOG

Some Voluminous Correspondence About Him.

Letters of Minister Reed to Ribot.

He Appeals to the Fairness and Friendliness of the French Government.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The President sent to the Senate today in compliance with a Senate resolution all the correspondence not already submitted to Congress touching the efforts made by this government to secure a modification or repeal by the French government of its decree of '81 prohibiting the importation into France of American pork and kindred American products. In his letter transmitted to the President Acting Secretary Wharton, of the State Department, says:

This correspondence discloses the important fact that the French Government now practically places its exclusion on our pork products upon an economic instead of a sanitary basis, as this policy of exclusion as a measure for protection of the domestic products of France is applied only to the United States. The Department has not failed to protest against this discrimination as unjust.

In a letter from Mr. Reed to Secretary Blaine, dated June 28, 1889, in answer to a letter from the latter already published, Mr. Reed says "any steps taken towards recalling the attention of the French Government to the subject would seem inopportune." He also says the French Government rather favored the removal of the prohibition. On July 18 the Acting Secretary wrote to Mr. Reed approving his suggestion. The letter from W. B. Franklin, Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, to Mr. Blaine, is given in substance and the interview between Mr. Reed and Mr. Franklin and Mr. Spuller, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which Spuller admitted that the agitation over the McKinley bill made any action on this point extremely difficult. Mr. Reed protested that France was the aggressor and should take the first step. A voluminous letter dated July 3, was sent to Ribot by Mr. Reed. The American Minister, in this communication, endeavored to show Ribot the mistake France is making in excluding American pork, and quotes statistics to carry out his argument. He hints at a possible prohibition of French wine by the United States, owing to the growth of the wine industry in this country, and refers to the effect such action would have on France.

On July 11, 1890, Mr. Ribot sent a note to Mr. Reed in which he said the difficulties in the way of removing the prohibition had been attended to by measures which were that of a concession voted on by the House of Representatives, and which do not fail to raise just complaints on the part of the French government. (Mr. Ribot referred to the Tariff bill and the Customs Administrative bill.)

Mr. Reed in a letter to Mr. Ribot dated July 28, 1890, asks pardon for endeavoring to show that the French position of the situation which facts do not warrant. The existing rule as to the exclusion of American pork has not been modified, "says Mr. Reed in this letter. "No step to that end, so far as known, has been taken. What evidence of good will, then in this regard, has France given which the United States could be already expected to reciprocate? Citizens of France did not believe the consumption of American pork by them would injure the health of the consumers."

Mr. Spuller added, however, that there would be difficulty in having the prohibition removed, on account of the protectionist feeling. In response to an invitation given by Mr. Reed to inspect the American pork products at the exposition, M. Spuller on November 26, 1889, sent a note stating that in the opinion of his colleagues who had charge of the health department the inspection of the meat in the exhibition would not have importance. Mr. Reed's letter seemed to give it as a superior quality of meat which had already been established by rewards which would not prove that the mass of American hog products is equal to good.

Included in the correspondence is a letter from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Reed in closing a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, giving a history of the "harsh and unreasonable restrictions," to quote Mr. Blaine, imposed by the governments of France, Germany and Great Britain against the importation of American live animals and hog products. In his letter, which is dated March 4, 1890, Mr. Blaine instructs Mr. Reed to express the hope to the French authorities that the French Government may now be prepared to extend an equitable relief from these unjust measures. Mr. Blaine adds that the United States Ministers to England and Germany have been similarly instructed.

Early in July last Mr. Reed called on Mr. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in his letter to Secretary Blaine dated July 11, he says that during the interview M. Ribot continued as he had done on every similar occasion previously to state that the prohibition in spite of the demonstrated facts that nothing is thereby gained either for its own consumers or its own producers and only the appreciable effect is due in justice to a century old friend by openly discriminating against that friend in favor of Germany, Italy and England. After such a record and in advance of the slightest known movements to amend it, how can France have reason to expect, as Your Excellency indicates, that its evidence of good will should now be reciprocated by the United States. He who seeks justice should first do justice. Much more should that nation which seeks friendly consideration for its merchants, refrain first from injustice to the merchants of the country appealed to, and

from the condemnation of that country's products. After calling attention to the offer from Washington to modify the Customs Bill, at the request of France in regard to appeals from cases of alleged under valuation and stating this friendly action and removal of duty on works of art had passed unnoticed by France, Mr. Reed concludes as follows: "From our point of view then the case stands thus. The French Government has persisted for nine years in an indecisive discrimination especially against the United States commerce. Meanwhile it complains that new laws by the United States government are far less severe and in no way discriminating against French commerce. Its complaints received prompt consideration, and the friendly disposition thus shown evokes no recognition."

It cannot be believed that, with a full understanding of the case, the French government can deliberately chose that attitude. Your Excellency has been necessarily much occupied of late with other matters, but I can not believe that when you come to give the case full attention, you can be satisfied with the French position. I make my appeal to French friendliness, French justice and, may I add, to the enlightened sense of French interest.

Besides, there would appear to be no similarity or just relation of any kind between the two subjects which your Excellency couples, the French exclusion of American pork and the two American bills, currently called the McKinley bills, nor is there any reason apparent why a continuance of one should be justified by your apprehension as to the others. There is every reason, from the history of such legislation in the past, to believe that experience alone shows the defects or injustices in the working of American bills. They will be modified, the French decree, in spite of argument and remonstrance, as in every proof that it does nobody any good, has been treacherously maintained unchanged for nine years. "The American bill has been enforced with all the coercion and absolute impartiality. The French decree singles out the United States from all other countries and prohibits its products alone, which similar products the rest of the world have admitted.

The American bills make no charges against the quality of the products whose importation they regulate or tax. The French decree is based upon an indefensible charge that the American product it excludes is unwholesome, though this charge is repudiated by the French Academy of Medicine itself, and though this prohibited and unwholesome product has recently been crowned by the highest prize at your own universal exposition.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

A QUIET DAY AND A VERY SMALL VOTE CAST.

The Harrison Club Nominees Are Elected by an Average Majority of Nearly Seventy Votes.

The Republican primary election for the choosing of delegates to the County Convention was held yesterday throughout the county.

In Phoenix much interest was taken. The polls opened in the City Hall at 9 a. m., in charge of C. H. Knapp, Inspector, and Lincoln Fowler and C. H. Chapman judges.

Two tickets were in the field. One of them bore the heading of "The Republican Ticket," the other was the one put forth at the meeting of the Harrison Club on Thursday evening. The friends of the latter ticket were especially active.

The vote polled was not very heavy. At noon 107 ballots were in the box; when the polls closed at 5 p. m., the number had been increased to 277.

Of this number it was soon found that 142 straight ballots had been cast for the Harrison Club nominees, against 53 straight ballots for the "Republican ticket." Eighty-three scratched ballots had been voted, the majority of which were for "The Republican Ticket." Still, there was a large enough margin on the votes cast for the club nominees to make their victory assured on every name.

Following is the vote cast for each nominee, taken by tickets:

HARRISON CLUB.

H. L. Wharton.....171 J. W. Jeffries.....174

W. O. Huxon.....174 W. H. Robinson.....179

W. B. Miller.....174 B. Woodward.....172

Frank B. Cramer.....167 J. L. Connelley.....169

George Spangenberg.....167 A. P. Wallbridge.....177

H. E. Kemp.....169 D. S. Ambler.....171

F. E. McWilliams.....169 J. L. Gant.....173

C. Ceschetti.....169 J. L. Gant.....173

J. R. Kelly.....169 W. J. Horner.....179

F. F. Lohr.....169 H. L. Porter.....173

F. H. Wallace.....173 F. H. Parker.....173

E. B. Kirkland.....174 A. E. Hinton.....174

F. A. Shaw.....169 E. O. Gray.....169

E. M. Miller.....169 J. L. Ward.....169

H. W. Ryder.....169 S. N. Phillips.....95

John Montgomery.....169 H. L. Wharton.....75

Joseph B. Cramer.....169 J. L. Connelley.....75

Joseph Thalhimer.....169 John Gray.....162

W. F. McWilliams.....169 C. L. Eschman.....161

George E. Loring.....169 W. J. Horner.....164

F. E. McWilliams.....169 H. P. Kelly.....91

George Shaw.....169 J. W. Drew.....162

F. A. Hartwell.....99 W. A. Davis.....106

AN EMPLOYEE'S REVENGE.

Brutally Murders His Former Employer and Daughter.

BLAIR, Neb., August 15.—Hattie Town was probably fatally wounded and her father instantly killed by Charles Pratt, near Kennard, this morning. Pratt, who worked for Town, was discharged for making love to Hattie. He came to the house this morning and shot and killed Town, and then shot the girl in the back. Pratt is in jail and lynching is threatened.

Thanks It Useless To Talk.

HAMBURG, August 15.—Chauncey M. Dewey, President of the New York Central Railroad, in an interview today was asked for his opinion on the situation of affairs in regard to the strike on the road. Dewey in reply said he did not think it was necessary to express an opinion, in view of the fact that the strike was ended.

The Nebraska Democrats.

OMAHA, August 15.—The State Democratic Convention yesterday, nominated James E. Boyd, of Omaha, for governor.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Renomination Refused by Congressman Morrow.

A Fierce Prize Fight at San Diego.

Oregon Editors in a Smashup—A Kick From a Colt Kills a Man in San Jose.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Postmaster S. W. Backus today received a telegram from W. W. Morrow, declining nomination for Congressman at large.

JACK SULLIVAN WINS.

He Defeats Billy Manning in Sixty-Nine Rounds.

SAN DIEGO, August 15.—Jack Sullivan, of Oceanside, defeated Billy Manning, of Los Angeles, in sixty-nine rounds, last night. Both men were very weak in the last round, but Sullivan hit Manning a blow in the wind, which knocked him out. The fight was extremely stubborn and bloody.

THE OREGON EDITORS.

They Collide With a Freight Train and Are Badly Shaken Up.

PORTLAND, Ogn., August 15.—A collision occurred on the Union Pacific line eight miles from here, between the special carrying the Oregon Press Association and a freight train. No one was seriously injured. The engine, a special car, one passenger coach, a caboose and several freight cars were wrecked.

Drowned in American Lake.

TACOMA, Wash., August 15.—Henry Waldo and Miss Florence Hoffman were drowned in American Lake, near Tacoma, yesterday, while fishing. Waldo capsized the boat in attempting to bait his hook.

Kicked to Death By a Colt.

SAN JOSE, August 15.—J. R. Buffington, aged 54, while hitching up a colt last night, was kicked near the temple. His neck was broken.

OUR SAN DIEGO COLONY.

ENJOYING THE COOL BREEZES OF OLD OCEAN.

San Diego Anxious for a Railroad To Connect Her With the Salt River Valley—Fine Business Enterprise.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

CORONADO, Cal., August 10.—While basking under the luxuriant foliage of a magnolia tree in Coronado Park, viewing, alternately, the broad Pacific on one side and San Diego and its famous bay on the other, I will do myself the pleasure of writing a few items for THE REPUBLICAN.

Coronado Beach, the most famous watering place on the Pacific Coast, is a strip of land a mile wide by two miles long and forms the peninsula that separates the ocean from San Diego bay.

In 1885 a number of capitalists, with H. L. Story and E. S. Babcock, jr., as leading spirits, formed an association and purchased this peninsula, formerly the property of Major General Halleck and named it the Coronado Beach company. They proceeded to build their magnificent palatial hotel with its 700 rooms, open streets and avenues bordering them with shade and ornamental trees, establishing an aquarium, a race track, a museum, bath houses, botanical gardens, with thousands of beautiful and rare plants and flowers, and constructed a motor line and ferry boat to convey passengers to and from San Diego, one mile distant from Coronado.

The company also own the "Josephine," an elegant, first-class boat of 1500 tons, managed by two charming ladies, Mesdames Birdsell and Early.

The result of this vast enterprise, which cost over \$2,500,000, is that the company sold over 4000 lots, many of them dotted with cozy cottages, for nearly the amount that the whole peninsula had cost, leaving the company with over 3000 lots, the hotel and most of the other improvements as their clear gain.

Our capitalists, speculators and Arizona Land Improvement Company can take a lesson from what has been accomplished by the Coronado Beach Company, and do likewise for Phoenix and themselves.

San Diego wants "awfully bad" a railroad to Phoenix and the Salt River and Gila Valleys, and with this end in view, its enterprising inhabitants would spare no pains nor money. A capitalist informed the writer that San Diego could raise half a million dollars, by the use of a subsidy, to connect their city with Phoenix. San Diego needs the well-watered farming and fruit raising lands and the inexhaustible and rich mines of Southern Arizona, as a back country, in order to become a great city and compete successfully with her wealthier and more populous rival, Los Angeles.

"It is incredible," said Mr. J. Y. T. Smith to me, "how Southern California is being girdled with railroads; one has but to build a hotel in the wilderness, stock a pig-pen or chicken coop, or cultivate a piece of land and presently a railroad will be built to his gate." Mr. Smith is right, for we find railroads running in every direction from Los Angeles and San Diego. Why not then extend one of their lines to our productive Salt River and Gila valleys? Why do we encounter such a difficulty in having that North and South road which would unite two of the most populous and wealthiest counties of Arizona—Maricopa and Yavapai?

Loose hay sells here and throughout Southern California for \$12 and \$15 a ton; barley commands \$1.25; choice peaches sell at 10c a pound and 6c to 7c at wholesale, and the quality of fruit sold here and in Los Angeles is not as good nor as sweet as that raised in the Salt River Valley. J. Y. T. Smith is then engaged in a scheme whereby he thinks

he can dispose of 2000 tons or 200 car loads of our over-production in these parts, but I am not at liberty now to give particulars, as he is negotiating with the railroad company for transportation rates.

There is quite a colony of our people here. Among them are Mr. J. Y. T. Smith and family, Mrs. E. H. Hiller and son, Mrs. Judge Campbell and daughter, Mr. I. N. Large and family from Denver, but recently from Phoenix, and A. Redevill and family, all of whom are enjoying the cool sea-breezes, sunbathing, rides, promenades, music and dancing at Coronado Beach. There is still a larger colony of Phoenixians on the other side of the Bay, (San Diego). Mr. Ben Goodrich and family, J. L. Gant's family, L. H. Fowler and family, Melanthes St. Clair, S. O. Murphy, McMillan and W. A. Davis, also Messrs. S. E. Patton, T. Williams, W. A. Wilson and D. P. Conroy. Mr. Calvert Wilson was among us recently. Our colony numbers now about forty-five to fifty persons.

Mr. Large has ordered at San Francisco extensive mining machinery and a mill for his valuable Castle Creek mines, sixty miles from Phoenix. This gentleman is very hopeful for the mining industry around Phoenix. He noticed while ordering his machinery, some orders for a number of mills and other mining machinery, but on a smaller scale, for Phoenix and various parts of Southern Arizona.

I will not finish my letter without stating that many persons here have kindly inquired for Mr. Ziegenfuss, a former resident and newspaper editor of San Diego, now of THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN. Mr. Z. has many personal friends and well wishers in San Diego.

A. REDEVILL.

SAND AND BRAKE.

EXPERIENCE OF A PARTY OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS.

They Are Nearly Starved to Death—Some Very Fine Land Traversed and Excellent Pine Forests Seen.

From the Tucson Citizen.

Saturday morning the surveying party consisting of Deputy Surveyor J. C. Smith, his brother, W. C. Smith, of Cleveland, O., H. B. Christie, of Cleveland, John W. Wilson, of Tucson and Charles Baker, of Santa Ana, California, returned from an extensive tour of laying out the proper line along the western boundary of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation.

Ninety-two miles were surveyed. Hot and dry, cool and pleasant, through grass, forest and desert; all kinds of country were taken in that ninety-two miles. They crossed two mountains, the Mescal and the Sonoita, each 7100 feet high, the latter being so steep that they had to leave their pack-train behind, and await two days on the other side for their luggage to come up. The two nights were almost unendurable, as they were in a cold rain, without any blankets. Some of the country through which they passed was very fine ranch land, but was not settled because of fear of the Indians. One or two deserted ranches were found, abandoned for that same reason. A large, fine forest, heavily timbered, is situated 125 miles north of Tucson, which would be opened up by a North and South railroad. Lands were passed, rich and grass-covered, on which ranch land has not fallen during the year, being watered by the springs abounding there.

The party had many adventures. Kid's band of renegades was in their vicinity, and one afterwards captured told them that he had seen them before, and that he "point gun at white man, no want to hurt him; see what white man do, pointing to his wrists, both of which had been shot through by the detachment of cavalry that captured him.

One of the soldiers of their body guard was sent back to a ranch where some provisions had been left, accompanied by an Indian scout. The Indian left him under a tree and told him to wait till he came back. He didn't come back, however, and on starting out soon found himself lost. After a day or two he left his worn out horse and tried to make his return on foot. For five days he wandered through that wild country, without a mouthful to eat or a drink of water. On the fifth day he came across a tank of water, where he was found by a party of cattlemen, eating a raw crow that he had shot. The poor fellow was all but starved to death, and enjoyed a square meal when he got to Newton's ranch.

The party saw considerable game, bear among the rest. One of them, C. Baker, of California, wanted to hunt bear, and like the man in the story, he wanted the rest of the party to have a hand in the sport, so he tried to bring the bear into camp, having run three-quarters of a mile and arriving almost exhausted.

The survey made is an important one, setting the boundaries of the reservation, as it does. Considerable land was set off for the reservation, between the mouth of the San Pedro river and Chromo Butte. The Stonewall Jackson mine, about which there has been considerable dispute, has been found to be one mile inside the reservation, so that it will be shut down.

H. B. Christie, one of a party picked up at San Pedro, while on the Salt river, fell from a precipice about sundown, wounding himself rather severely.

Mr. Wilson got lost from the pack train, in the pine forest, one evening, and laid out till the next morning, going without anything to eat for twenty-four hours.

The party was very much shocked about five miles from Globe, by the finding of the party burned body of a man, presumably a prospector, as prospecting tools were lying around. Later on, however, it was discovered that it was only the body of a Mojave Indian, burned according to the rites of that nation, with his wigwag over him.

Moving on San Francisco.

ST. PAUL, August 15.—A complete change in the officers and directors of the Eastern Minnesota railroad was effected at its annual meeting yesterday.

It had to indicate the retirement of H. D. Minot from the presidency and the fact that some of his associates have established offices in San Francisco seems to point to a continuation of the report. They would extend the Great Northern road from Butte, Montana, through Boise City to San Francisco.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

They Meet and Gravelly Nominate a State Ticket.